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including members of the military, the security forces and paramilitary groups. Such activities had recently been condemned as completely unacceptable by the Human Rights Committee.

40. The coup d'état of 5 April 1992, which had been justified on moral grounds and as being in the interests of pacification, had only accentuated the difficulties of the Peruvian people by concentrating power in the hands of the President and the security forces. The coup d'état had destroyed the rule of law and the judicial power and had led to the suspension of the remedy of habeas corpus.

41. Flagrant violations of human rights by agents of the State since the coup d'état had included the following cases, none of which had been properly investigated and with complete impunity for the perpetrators and their accomplices. On 12 June 1992, Angel Zanabria Ubaldo and Gumercindo Ubaldo Zanabria, both 16 years old, had been arrested in the province of Lamas and taken to an army barracks. Nothing was yet known of their subsequent fate. Also on 24 June 1992, six members of the Ventocilla family had been removed from their home north of Lima by a patrol. The following day their bodies had been found; they showed signs of torture and had gunshot wounds in the head. Four of the victims had been detained by the army on 27 April and freed the following day. On 14 April 1992, Mr. Andres de los Rios Bernardini, a university student who was a member of the Aprista party, disappeared for 15 days. He was tortured both physically and psychologically and was freed on 29 April when he was found bound and blindfolded in Lima. The national police and the President of the Republic himself denied that the detention had taken place.

42. The large number of such cases and the impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators showed clearly that, since the coup d'état, the pattern of serious and persistent violations of the human rights of the civilian population had been consolidated. Arbitrary executions, forced disappearances and torture had proliferated in the absence of mechanisms to control the activities of the armed forces. It had at one time been believed that violence could only be defeated by greater violence. Events during the previous 12 years of internal conflict had disproved that theory. His organization and its affiliate accordingly urged the Sub-Commission to adopt a resolution condemning the grave and persistent violations of human rights in Peru and the terrorist activities of armed groups and to recommend that the Commission on Human Rights should nominate a special rapporteur for Peru.

43. Mr. AMORIM (International Federation of Human Rights) said that the previous year a Sub-Commission draft resolution on Timor had been withdrawn in favour of a declaration by the Chairman taking note of Indonesia's pledge to cooperate with United Nations bodies. Notwithstanding that pledge, massive and systematic violations of human rights had continued to be committed by the Indonesian authorities in East Timor.

44. A week after the Santa Cruz massacre on 12 November 1991, in which more than 200 persons had been summarily executed, he had participated in a peaceful demonstration by 70 East Timorese students in protest against the massacre. Together with other students, he had been arbitrarily arrested, detained, interrogated and subjected to torture. They had been held under

very poor conditions; the cells had been small, overcrowded, with no proper ventilation and were insanitary while the diet had caused serious stomach problems. One week after the arrests, 49 of the participants had been freed for no apparent reason but 21 remained in arbitrary detention.

45. On 24 November 1991, in Denpasar, Bali, five East Timorese students had been arrested in their homes for having been involved in the organization of the demonstration. Two out of the five student leaders received very heavy sentences after an unfair trial: Joao Freitas de Camara had been sentenced to 10 years and Fernando de Araujo to 9 years imprisonment. Some of the military personnel responsible for the Santa Cruz massacre had not even been tried and the maximum sentence for those who had been tried had been one year.

46. The territory of East Timor continued to be strictly controlled; access by independent human rights observers had been curtailed to an even greater extent, repression had been intensified and military activities stepped up. His organization accordingly urged the Sub-Commission to adopt a resolution condemning the massive and systematic violations of human rights by the Indonesian authorities and to take all appropriate measures to monitor the human rights situation in East Timor.

47. Between January 1991 and 13 July 1992, the Human Rights Commission of Guatemala had listed 1,113 extrajudicial executions, 97 disappearances, 36 disappearances involving children, 191 victims of torture, many arbitrary detentions, physical attacks, death threats, machine gun attacks and bombings in the conflict zones of that country. The section of the population most affected by the repression had been the indigenous population which constituted the majority. His organization considered that the Sub-Commission should condemn the continuing situation of massive and systematic flagrant violations of human rights in Guatemala.

48. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, the terrible situation of systematic violations had been worsening during the past three months with summary and arbitrary executions, arbitrary detention, non-observance of the right to be assisted by a lawyer, serious discrimination against women and violations of the right to freedom of opinion, expression and association. His organization urged the Sub-Commission to respond to that situation also.

49. Mr. ROSSI (International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty) invited the attention of the Sub-Commission to the flagrant gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from intolerance based on religious totalitarianism. History had shown that, during the twentieth century, unspeakable suffering had been inflicted on mankind by fascist, Nazi and communist totalitarianism. Currently the world was threatened by the even greater menance of religious totalitarianism. In a number of countries, the whole of society was dominated by the precepts of a single, State-inspired religion: those who did not comply with the new order were regarded as unbelievers and force was unhesitatingly used against them; the killing of the infidel was regarded as a moral duty of true believers.

50. According to Mr. Ben Ali, President of the Republic of Tunisia, an international fundamentalist movement undoubtedly existed. The fundamentalists all pursued the same goal, namely, the creation of a